

By Telegraph.

SUNDAY'S REPORT.

Sunday's News.

Reports from 76 counties in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas show an improved condition of the cotton crop.

Charles Williams and Lewis A. Gaines were hanged at Denver on Saturday for murder.

The British garrison at Candahar has suffered and inflicted heavy loss on the Herat besiegers.

Edinburg, Pa., has had a \$15,000 fire, and Walpole, Mass., lost a \$75,000 paper mill.

The tramp who was drowned at Rochester, Pa., for taking a bunch of grapes, turns out to be the crazy son of a wealthy iron manufacturer.

A. V. Pearson, Greenback candidate for sheriff of Coffee county, Mississippi, was shot and killed on Saturday by Pearman, a negro. Pearman is a Democrat, and the two parties were having processions. A general fight followed and Pearman was killed and two others wounded.

NOON REPORTS.

Another Dividend Declared.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23.—The Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company have declared a dividend of 10 per cent., and will commence paying some on the 1st of September next. Payments will be made heretofore upon the presentation of the pass-books or other evidences of the company's indebtedness in a check on the United States Treasury. The amount required to pay this dividend is \$296,368.29, which added to 30 per cent. heretofore declared, and the special dividends paid, aggregates the sum of \$1,258,366.47 divided among the 61,000 creditors of the 33 branches of the company. The Commissioners expect to pay another dividend of 10 per cent., when the company's banking-house and adjacent property is sold, and other assets finally disposed of.

The Eastern Troubles.

LONDON, August 23.—The Times has the following from Jellalabad: "One brigade of General Stewart's left Gandamak on the 21st instant, and another will leave on the 23d, when Gandamak will be abandoned. One brigade probably will remain to garrison Kyber pass for some time, as it is in an excited state. General Stewart will leave Jellalabad on the 23d. He will remain a few days at Landi Khat to arrange the location of the Khyber brigade. Fort Jellalabad will be made over to the native Governor in behalf of the Amer."

The last reports from Cabul show that the Amer is still at Sherpur. He is raising considerable revenue from fees on the large accumulations of stores in Cabul warehouses.

Swimming Match.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The swimming match yesterday between George Werhan, of New York, and Ernest Von Schoening, of Bath, L. I., from pier 1, North River, to Norton's Point, Coney Island, and return, distance twenty-five miles, was won by the latter. The men took water at 11:45 a. m. Von Schoening finished at 8:45 p. m., making the best time on record. Werhan left the water before the finish.

More Arms for Ireland.

NEW YORK, August 23.—A London special has the following: A despatch from Cork states that another case of arms addressed to some fictitious person now lies at the wharf unclaimed. The box had arrived at Cork on a steamer from England. Every steamer that arrives is thoroughly searched. The military authorities have recalled all the men now on leave of absence and refuse to grant any furloughs.

Racing.

SARATOGA, August 23.—The weather is fine, but hot. The track is in good condition and the attendance fair.

The first race, three-fourths of a mile, Girofie won; Dan Sparling second, and Pacific third—time 1:16 1/2.

The second race, one mile and five furlongs, Gold won; Telemachus second, and Clarendon third—time 2:57.

Third race, mile and furlong, Dan K won; Warfield second, Swanno 3rd. Time 1:58.

Fourth race, free handicap steeple chase about a mile and a half, Wayfare won; Faustina second; Merry fell off Day Star. Time 3:03.

Pythian Entertainment.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—Preparations for the reception and entertainment of the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, on Tuesday next, are nearly completed, and everything will be ready at the proper time. Supreme Chancellor D. B. Woodruff arrived Saturday night. Large numbers of Knights and visitors are expected.

The Pope Sick.

LONDON, August 23.—A Rome dispatch says that the Pope is weak and depressed. He had an attack of vertigo after Friday's consistory.

NIGHT REPORTS.

A Sick Indian Chief.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, August 20, via LIMA CITY, CO., August 23.—Three Indian runners from the Southern Ute Agency arrived this morning and report that Chief Ouray is dangerously ill and not

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

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RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1880.

NO. 141.

expected to live. They brought a message from Ouray to the Agency physician here, Dr. John H. Lacy, in whom Ouray has the utmost confidence, requesting him to come to him immediately. The doctor and his escort left immediately by the mountain trail. The Indians will furnish relays of horses and the doctor intends to make the distance, 120 miles, in fifteen hours. Ouray went to that point to assist the Commissioners in prevailing upon the Utes to sign the treaty. If Ouray dies the treaty will never be signed by the Southern and White River Utes.

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Edinburg, Pa., has had a \$15,000 fire, and Walpole, Mass., lost a \$75,000 paper mill.

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A. V. Pearson, Greenback candidate for sheriff of Coffee county, Mississippi, was shot and killed on Saturday by Pearman, a negro. Pearman is a Democrat, and the two parties were having processions. A general fight followed and Pearman was killed and two others wounded.

READING, PA., August 23.—A great sensation has been caused throughout Berks county by the discovery of Benjamin Ziehler, a lunatic, who had been confined in a house in Albany township by his brother, Jacob Ziehler, for twenty-seven years. When found he was chained to the floor in a small house, built specially for him, and in a room about eight feet square, with only one window for ventilation. This chamber was in a shocking state, the filth being a foot thick on the floor. The man was partially nude, and in the entire twenty-seven years had never been washed, combed, or shaved. The mad man made a desperate resistance when the officers attempted to remove him, but he was subsequently taken to an insane asylum. The case is to be investigated by the authorities.

The May's Landing Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—The coroner's jury at the inquest held over the killed at the May's Landing collision say that they came to their death from a collision which might have been avoided had engineer Aiken and conductor Hoagland more carefully observed the rules and regulations. The management of the road seems as good as any in the country.

Foreign Items.

SIMLA, August 23.—Letters received from the Amer, dated Cabul, August 19, state that Gen. Roberts is making favorable progress in his march to the relief of Candahar. The Malaks in Logar Valley rendered every assistance. The Sirdar of Ghuzni, who was hostile, had fled from Ghuzni. At Cabul all was quiet.

The Anglo-American Cable Complete.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Anglo-American Cable Company has accomplished the work of laying their new cable, which will be known as the cable of 1880, from Heart's Content to Valentia, in little over 11 days.

Fine Provisions.

EDW'D J. HARDIN, Grocer.

OLIVE OIL.

Francesconi & Co.'s Pure Olive Oil, for Salads, &c. Imported in Tin Cans, and put up by myself in large bottles, containing nearly one quart each. This Oil has no superior in quality, and is really cheaper than the fancy bottles usually sold. It comes directly from the custom house, and is unquestionably genuine.

TO ARRIVE DURING THIS WEEK,

Pate DeFoile Gras, and new stock of Mushrooms.

The preparations of Messrs. Cross & Blackwell, a fine line of dried and pickled vegetables; Canned & Blackwell's Potted Yamroot Blotter, the finest of collyars for the tea table, picnics, &c., &c.; Cross & Blackwell's Mushroom Catsup, Walnut Catsup, &c., &c.; Cross & Blackwell's Pickles in every style.

Celebrated Pearl Shirt

to \$1.00 for the unlaundred and \$1.25 for the laundred. These are special prices, and we claim the best shirt for the money in the market.

To reduce our spring and summer stock of hand-made French Cloth, Prince Albert and Oxford Ties—Men's Shoes—I will sell them at very much reduced prices. Goods warranted.

Clothing Department

up stairs, has many choice goods and good bargains.

Will exhibit on Monday, August 23, a full line of samples from Devlin & Co., New York, for custom-made clothing, beautiful styles, nobby and good. Will take order to deliver at any date to please the money in the market.

I will thank the public for the liberal share of their patronage I have received, and hope for its continuation.

A house and lot for sale on reasonable terms.

J. P. GULLEY.

Cor. Fayetteville st. and Exchange Place,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Offers a full line of Dry Goods at new and attractive prices. Also a new stock of Notions, Shoes, Etc.

I will, on Monday, August 23, reduce the price of my

Peace Institute for Young Ladies,

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL, PRINCIPAL.

JOHN B. BURWELL, PRINCIPAL.

The Eighth Annual Session commences on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1880.

No Institution in the South has more to offer than the South Superior advantages for instruction, & for the accommodation and comfort of students. For Catalogue containing information, address

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BELLLEVUE HIGH SCHOOL, Bedfod Co., Virginia.

On Va. & Tenn. R. R., 15 miles west of Lynchburg. Young men and boys prepared for university or for business.

Beautiful and healthy location. Able corps of teachers; thorough instruction. Library provision for the accommodation and comfort of students.

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THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY AUGUST 24, 1880.

CHANGE.

The opening speech of the campaign on the Radical side was made, by Mr. CARL SCHURZ, the Secretary of the Interior, who was selected as the fittest person to strike the keynote. He did it, and his speech was made the campaign document, and is daily reproduced in one or another editorial shape in all the Radical newspapers North. Next to malignant war upon the South, nothing so much engages the attention of papers and speakers there as the Secretary's idea of the dangers of "a change" in administration. This seemed to be what he most dreaded, and he did some very spread-eagle speaking about it. In imagination he beheld the whole continent rocking under the tread of hundreds of thousands of men marching on, not to the tune of JOHN BROWN's soul, but still with stalwart step and visage fierce to grasp the hundred thousand offices of which the Radicals are now in possession. The "impetuous rush," the "starved look," of these "ravenous applicants" wrung from the Secretary the exclamation, "A Democratic victory means that the victors will take all the offices, and at once!" "This means," he cried out, "a destruction of the whole administrative machinery of the government."

Well, why not? It is a common opinion among office-holders that their displacement from office is the signal of the deluge. Doubtless the Secretary shares this opinion. He says, however, that his object is to "appeal to the understanding of the business men of the country." From the nature of the appeal it would seem that he rates that understanding low. Does the Democratic party represent no business interests? It is but very slightly outnumbered at the North, and it is the whole business South. Do not Democrats represent a pretty equal portion of property in those States north in which the majorities are against them? Taking the great Democratic States of New York, Indiana and New Jersey, and the Southern States, does not the Democratic party represent the larger part of the property of the country? Would it be too much to assume that with the conservative instincts inherent in that party as the possessors of property, with its unquestioned patriotism and its admitted ability, these offices would be filled in a manner to promote the highest interests of the country? If the Secretary were permitted to retain his place, we feel sure he would be the last to doubt it. He is one of those who highly appreciates that charity which begins at home, that is to say which bestows itself in his breeches-pockets when it leaves the breeches-pockets of others.

Mr. SCHURZ's argument is too broad. The evils which he sees in the simultaneous change in the Executive office, in the Cabinet offices, and all other offices, are inherent in all popular institutions. So long as the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people exists, there will be changes of administration when either the doctrines or the administration or its methods cease to command the people's confidence. Does the Secretary look back with regret to the more stable administrations of his father-land, where an Emperor with a vast standing army secures the stillness and repose of despotism? Is this an out-cropping of the tendencies towards centralization which meet us on every hand in the Republican party? For more than twenty years this Republican party has been in power, and now the only pleasure is the difficulty in the transfer of the Government from one party to another—that it can advance for its continuance, is one that carries it in impeachment of the institutions under which we live.

CONSEQUENCES OF FRAUD.

[Correspondence of THE DAILY NEWS.]
NEW YORK, August 20.
EDITOR NEWS.—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Morehead of Durham are here on their way South from Saratoga. Rev. Dr. Phillips returned some days ago from a visit to kinfolk in New Jersey. His health has improved—he preached twice whilst there, a thing which he had not been able to do for a year or two—and is in good spirits. Rev. Mr. Chaffin, of Fayetteville called to see me to-day, on his way home. A Mr. Moore, of Mississippi, called yesterday, reminding me that about thirty years ago he was the horse-mail rider between Fayetteville and Salisbury, *via* Carthage and Ashboro'. About that time he removed to Mississippi, where he is now a planter and merchant. In the course of conversation he mentioned that seven or eight hundred negroes in his neighborhood had joined in the exodus to Kansas, all of whom, with the exception of one living and some dead ones, are back again, and most happy that they are back, after losing the little pittance that they had possessed, amounting in the aggregate to a good many thousands of dollars. His statement surprised me, for, though I knew that many had returned, I was not prepared to hear of such unity of wish and action. The papers here were ready enough to tell of the exodus, but not so careful to tell of its result, for this shows how much happier and better off the negroes are and have found themselves to be among their true friends than among the false friends whose only aim was to rob them.

There has been another instance of New York "justice," so-called. In my last I mentioned the case of Boynton, the Michigan lawyer, who was arrested for offering to sell Southern bonds stolen by Sherman's bummers, after he

is but another demonstration of the need in the Presidency of such a man as Gen. HANCOCK—a man of firm will, of the highest moral standard, of the loftiest patriotism, of opinions regarding the nature and scope of our government which have challenged the admiration of the greatest constitutional lawyer in the country. Admirable as his other qualities are, his high moral character contributes an element of inestimable value. Without it no man can exert great influence in a high sphere. Holding his high office by fraud, what has Mr. HAYES been able to do? What could GARFIELD do in such a station?

LINCOLN AND CATAWBA.

Major S. M. FINGER, who has been nominated for the State Senate in the Thirty-seventh District is not a novice in legislation. He represented the District with ability in the Senate of 1876-77, and did the State good service in the School Bill of that session, of which he was the author. It was a vast improvement on the old law in all respects save one—it did not provide for sufficient funds to lengthen materially the school terms. But Major FINGER did the best for the schools that could then be done, and we hope that next winter he will find a Legislature convinced, as he and we then were, that it need not fear to levy any reasonable tax for educational purposes. The people will pay such taxes very cheerfully now, at all events, if they can see their way to getting the worth of their money.

DAVIDSON county is out of debt, its taxes are reduced, and it has \$4,000 in its Treasury. The Lexington Exchange prints the record of county government since 1868. From that year to 1874, the Radicals had possession of the county. They levied large taxes and spent them; borrowed large sums and squandered them: paid jurors and witnesses in scrip which they refused to receive for taxes and bought in for personal speculation at fifty cents on the dollar. When the Democrats got possession in September, 1874, they found a debt of \$13,905.29 and taxes of \$2 on polls and \$5 cents on property. This year it is \$1.85 on polls and 62 cents on property.

THE NEW YORK TIMES urges upon the business men of the country that Democratic success would not only check, but utterly destroy the prosperity of the country. The business men probably have sense enough to know that the ruin which overwhelmed the country in 1873 was the result of Radical misrule, and that the return to prosperity has resulted from pinching economy, from good crops in this country and wars and bad crops abroad, and from Democratic control of Congress. Make that control sufficiently powerful to revise the tariff inquiry, and elect a President who will not interpose his veto on that measure of justice to a plundered people, and the country will enter upon a career of prosperity such as it has never known.

The New York World prints an open letter from ex-Senator JOHN POOL to JOSEPH B. CHERY, Esq., of Windsor, in which Mr. POOL sets forth reasons which induce him to support HANCOCK. The letter is an amplification of the POOL interview, printed in THE NEWS in June last. That was two columns, and we don't think our readers would care to see it done into six. Too much of a good thing, &c., &c.

THE LATE TELEGRAMS TO THE NEWS arrive at so late an hour of the night, or rather at so early an hour in the morning, that for convenience of saving the mails they are separated from the regular noon and night dispatches. They will be found on the third instead of the first page.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE DAILY NEWS.]
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EDITOR NEWS.—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Morehead of Durham are here on their way South from Saratoga. Rev. Dr. Phillips returned some days ago from a visit to kinfolk in New Jersey. His health has improved—he preached twice whilst there, a thing which he had not been able to do for a year or two—and is in good spirits. Rev. Mr. Chaffin, of Fayetteville called to see me to-day, on his way home. A Mr. Moore, of Mississippi, called yesterday, reminding me that about thirty years ago he was the horse-mail rider between Fayetteville and Salisbury, *via* Carthage and Ashboro'. About that time he removed to Mississippi, where he is now a planter and merchant. In the course of conversation he mentioned that seven or eight hundred negroes in his neighborhood had joined in the exodus to Kansas, all of whom, with the exception of one living and some dead ones, are back again, and most happy that they are back, after losing the little pittance that they had possessed, amounting in the aggregate to a good many thousands of dollars. His statement surprised me, for, though I knew that many had returned, I was not prepared to hear of such unity of wish and action. The papers here were ready enough to tell of the exodus, but not so careful to tell of its result, for this shows how much happier and better off the negroes are and have found themselves to be among their true friends than among the false friends whose only aim was to rob them.

They were on their wedding tour, and she said: "Darling, why did you choose me?" "I saw you sweeping the library one day." "Then you chose me because I did not disdain the broom?" "No, but because you could not handle it well."

knew that they were stolen and had been warned not to offer them for sale. Justice Smith, of the Tombi Court, discharged him on the pretence that no guilty intent had been proved against him. A day or two after this a Broadway broker was arrested and carried before the same Justice Smith, on the charge of having hypothesized a thousand dollar bond of a Missouri railroad, which had been stolen along with fifty-nine others from a rich man of this city in 1873. The broker had borrowed a thousand dollars upon it, and many thousands upon others like it. The inference would naturally be that the Justice would discharge this man likewise, on the same ground of want of proof of guilty intent. But it is quite a different thing to steal from a rich Northern man than from a poor Southern man; and so the broker is held for trial, as clearly he ought to be; but so should have been the Michigan receiver of stolen goods.

The second bull-fight has passed without a fight. The nearest approach to it was between Mr. Berg and his men and the deputy sheriffs, but that was only a war of words, vulgar and profane words of course. The whole affair has been a ridiculous humbug, which has very effectually killed the notion of bull-fighting in New York.

Whilst coming down Broadway yesterday morning, I met Mr. J. W. Beard, of Kinstonville, at the door of the immense ready-made clothing house in which he is a salesman, the names of whose several proprietors, except the last, Mr. "Co." are unpronounceable and unspeakable. In accordance with his invitation I went in to look at the establishment, which is one of the curiosities of this great city. A building fifty feet wide by two hundred feet deep, five stories above and two under ground, with great stacks of clothes, piled to the ceiling, and so close that there is only room for one man to pass at a time through the alleys. It is said to be the largest establishment in that line in the United States, if not in the world. On a part of the top floor were five machines for cutting out garments by steam machinery. Half a dozen layers of cloth are marked on the upper surface with white chalk, the machine is put in motion, its sharp flat knife runs horizontally hither and thither, the eye of the operator guiding it along the white lines through all sorts of angles, and in a minute or two half a dozen garments are cut out, ready for the sewing machines, which are not in the building, but all about the city and country. Is it not a wonder that these thousand labor-saving machines have left anything for man's or woman's hands to do?

A friend who came from Norfolk lately, on one of the Old Dominion Steamships, tells me that a passenger was on board who had five thousand live chickens, which he had bought up in Tennessee, and was bringing to the New York market; and the captain of the steamer informed him that this was a regular business, and that he had brought as many as thirty thousand at one time. They are placed in wooden frames, with troughs around, in which water and food are regularly placed for the fowls to get at through the slats. I mention this for the benefit of any enterprising individuals who may be inclined to follow this Tennessee example. North Carolina is nearer New York than Tennessee.

A great crowd assembled in Central Park on Thursday, and waited there for hours, to see a man commit suicide, as he promised to do at 3 p.m., by first shooting and then drowning. In the Herald of that morning he stated the spot and the time at which the exhibition was to come off. The police forces were mustered, but the man failed to appear, and the disappointed crowd had to go off without the pleasure they hoped for.

A sort of Tichborne case has arisen here. A Mr. Phillips abandoned his wife and son in Brooklyn forty years ago, and all trace of him was lost. After ten years waiting, the wife, taking for granted that he was dead, married a Mr. Wiggins. At the end of thirty years she died, leaving Wiggins and two other sons besides her Phillips son. Thereupon Phillips is found, or at least a man who says he is Phillips, and who is recognized as such by her Phillips son, who is now Dr. Phillips of Clinton Avenue, the most fashionable part of Brooklyn. He and his son claim the entire estate of upwards of a hundred thousand dollars, to which they are undoubtedly entitled if he be the veritable Phillips, for in that case the second marriage was bigamy and void, and the two sons born thereof are illegitimate. But this second husband and two sons deny his identity and assert that it is a conspiracy to defraud them. It is a case for hard swearing and heavy fees.

The Republican NATION now and then gets off a good thing, as this:

The principal "campaign stories" of the week are that Mr. English has, during the past three or four years, foreclosed a considerable number of mortgages in Indiana to recover payment of small loans. This discovery was made by the Cincinnati Commercial, and many of our esteemed Republican contemporaries seem to think that to kinsfolk in New Jersey. His health has improved—he preached twice whilst there, a thing which he had not been able to do for a year or two—and is in good spirits. Rev. Mr. Chaffin, of Fayetteville called to see me to-day, on his way home. A Mr. Moore, of Mississippi, called yesterday, reminding me that about thirty years ago he was the horse-mail rider between Fayetteville and Salisbury, *via* Carthage and Ashboro'. About that time he removed to Mississippi, where he is now a planter and merchant. In the course of conversation he mentioned that seven or eight hundred negroes in his neighborhood had joined in the exodus to Kansas, all of whom, with the exception of one living and some dead ones, are back again, and most happy that they are back, after losing the little pittance that they had possessed, amounting in the aggregate to a good many thousands of dollars. His statement surprised me, for, though I knew that many had returned, I was not prepared to hear of such unity of wish and action. The papers here were ready enough to tell of the exodus, but not so careful to tell of its result, for this shows how much happier and better off the negroes are and have found themselves to be among their true friends than among the false friends whose only aim was to rob them.

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Committee-Room Campaigning.

[From the New York Herald, 22d.]

DEMOCRATS JUBILANT.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee was held yesterday afternoon. Notice of the formation of a large number of Hancock and English Clubs in different States were received and many letters asking for campaign documents. Communications were read from correspondents in Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio and a number of other States, all to the effect that the Democratic cause was going ahead like a house on fire.

Hon. P. H. Kelly, the member of the National Committee from Minnesota, leaves New York for home to-night. He said last night at headquarters that he was almost afraid to go home and meet his people, so great was the demand from them for campaign documents. He had not expected such intense interest in the campaign at this early stage, but it seemed impossible for any organization, however effective, to keep up with the demand of the people. "For instance," Mr. Kelly said, "here is a letter from Mr. Robert Miller, the Secretary of the State Committee. He writes that the minds of the people are fairly grasping for documents, and it does not seem possible to feed them enough. The most encouraging thing in our State, to me, is the apparently universal determination of the Germans to support Hancock. Our largest accession of Republicans is from the Germans, and the enthusiasm extends to all classes. My relations with the Pacific States are very intimate, and my advices from that section are of the same character as from Minnesota.

In California there has always been a strong affection for Hancock ever since the stand he took against secession in that State as a young officer in 1861. My advices from the West generally are so encouraging that I almost try not to believe them for fear of being made over-confident. This is especially true of the State of Illinois, where my connections are intimate. In Minnesota I could name a hundred leading men hitherto Republicans who have assured me that they will vote and work for Hancock."

REPUBLICANS ACTIVE.

Among the prominent visitors at the National Republican headquarters yesterday was General John A. Logan. He had just come down from Maine, and declared emphatically that it was all nonsense to call the State doubtful; that it was as solidly Republican as ever it was in years gone by, and that it would go for Garfield and Arthur by a rousing majority. The General on being questioned as to the popularity of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, Judge Trumbull, smiled a smile of derision and said he didn't know that Trumbull was a Democrat, that even if he was it wouldn't help him very much, for he was as cold as a refrigerator and never once took his whisky straight according to Democratic practice.

Governor Jewell receives all sorts of men with the utmost urbanity. The visitors calling upon him are of all sorts and kinds. Yesterday there came to him a low sized, sharp featured, black complexioned man, who delivered himself to the Governor thus: "Governor, the Republican party ain't goin' to win this time. Ain't they? Well, I bet they are. They're goin' to win, and Hancock won't know he ever run. I've just come from Ohio, and I know the chance for the Democrats ain't worth a continental dam. We've got 'em just where we want 'em. If those blanked rebels think they're goin' to confiscate this country to pay their blanked rebel debts they're just about as mistaken as the man who thought the moon was made of green cheese."

Mr. Stuyvesant, Secretary of the Republican Campaign Club, declared yesterday his solemn conviction that the State of New York would be carried by the Republicans by a majority of at least twenty-five thousand. He had correspondence from all parts of the State that satisfied him this result was inevitable. The first edition of the campaign song book of 50,000 is completely exhausted, and the second edition, which is now under way, is already foreclosed by outside applications. On the Garfield side this campaign will be all song.

The Hope as a Road to Heaven.

[From the New York Herald, 21st.]

If we are to accept the words of those who, dying on the scaffold, are supposed to be in the full possession of their sensibilities till the last, and who at such a serious moment are expected to be more truthful than at any other time of their lives, the angels keep very bad company indeed beyond the confines of this wicked world and are not at all particular in whose society they are found. Murderers who have defied the laws of God and man and outraged every human instinct universally announce to the gallows that they are supposed to be going down to an unhalloed grave they are in reality about to soar upward on outstretched wings to constitute the latest addition to the angels and to speedily join the heavenly choir. Average men of honest and upright lives expect to find it exceedingly difficult, as a rule, to find their way to this state of restful bliss, but to the mind of the criminal the exchange of a halter for a crown is evidently to be counted on as a certainty, and of such as they, according to their ideas, is the kingdom of heaven. What method of religious instruction is followed that leads the mind of the criminal to such lengths it is well to inquire. Any teachings in the cell of the condemned that will soften the hardened heart to repentence and moisten the dull eye with tears of sorrow are to be commended, that the death of the man may be edifying; but the practice of working him up to such a state of religious excitement as to cause him to announce the brilliant programme arranged for his reception beyond the grave is not alone a mistaken one but a mockery of religion. Robertson's death on the gallows, in Ohio, yesterday is a case in point. It was the execution of a fellow who has committed at least nine murders, who fought on both sides during the war, evidently for the pleasure of bloodshed—he endeavored to stand on his war record, by the way, in his speech—who has helped more than any other living American, probably, to lighten the labors of the census enumerators, and who for years has so conducted his life as to eminently fit him-

SUNSTROKES.

The Committee on the Sick reported the fact that Skarowold Balford, a local member, had applied for relief on the grounds that he was ill in bed from having undergone a sunstroke.

"Dar am sunshin werry sing'lar in some dese cases of sunstroke," thoughtfully replied the President. "I have seen 'em whar you couldn't hardly tell which stroke de hardest—de sun or de whisky. De committee investigate ap' makes siah if de disease isn't half sun an half whisky no furder asun will be taken."

THE GLEE CLUB.

The Glee Club, under its new leadership, then indulged in a ballad entitled "Left out in the Cold," the first verse of which ran as follows:

"Dar was a man named Julius White,
An' a called man was he;
An' for gittin' rich was good
As any show could be."

But instead of goin' to work—he'd growl an' curse aroun'—an' bawd about the weather—an' go fishin'—an' cuff his wife—an' kick his dog—an' so forth all de time."

self for a place even hotter than his late jail quarters during these August days. But this one, like his fellows, announces where he may be found in future by inquiring friends. "Angels are waiting for him." If his word is to be taken, if his religious advisers have not taught him wrongly, heaven is his. He is so good as to designate whom he expects to meet there, and expressly stated that no gentlemen from Franklin township, against which he has a grudge, would be of the pleasant company. The citizens of Franklin, Ohio, may feel somewhat depressed at this, but we think they had better take the chances after all, despite this advance news. But the dying speeches of Robertson will have done some good if they will be accepted as a warning to those reverend gentlemen in charge of the condemned that such teachings as result in these scenes outrage justice and are a scandal to religion.

Bibles With Queer Names.

An interesting collection of Bibles was recently exhibited in London, which comprised copies of all the editions that, because of peculiar errors of the printers, or from some other reason, have been known by strange names. Among the Bibles on exhibition were the following:

The Gutenberg Bible.

The Gutenberg Bible.—The earliest Book Known, Printed from Movable Metal Types, is the Latin Bible Issued by Gutenberg, at Mentz, A. D. 1450.

The Bug Bible.

The Bug Bible—Was so Called from its Rendering of Psalms xci, 5: "Afraid of Bugs by Night." Our Present Version reads, "Terror by Night." A. D. 1551.

The Breeches Bible.

The Breeches Bible.—The earliest

THE DAILY NEWS
RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 24, 1880

GOVERNOR JARVIS'S PROGRESS.

The River Country Enthusiast.

[Special dispatch to THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

WADEBORO, August 21.

As the Governor passes through this country the enthusiasm increases. A tidal wave of Democracy seems to be sweeping over Anson, Union and Stanly. Crowds greet the Governor with open arms, and he is met at all points with bands of music and cavalcades. In every county Republicans assure him of their intention.

TO VOTE FOR HANCOCK AND JARVIS. Large numbers of ladies attend his speeches, and flowers are bestowed in limitless profusion. The Governor said to-day that his majority would reach

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

Col. Tyler Bennett spoke here to-day. He is inimitable, and his speech was a great one.

The prospect is certainly most cheering.

R. A. LEIGH.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Judge BUXTON's friends not being authorized to make further appointments for joint discussion, the Democratic Committee announced the following appointments for Governor JARVIS. Judge BUXTON has been invited and is expected to attend and participate in the discussions:

At Henderson, Saturday, August 28th.

Ashboro, Randolph county, August 31.

COL. KENAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Attorney-General KENAN will address the people at Graham, Alamance county, Tuesday, August 24th.

Upchurch's, Franklin county, Saturday, August 28th.

Archer Lodge, Johnston county, Monday, August 30th.

Fairport, Granville county, Tuesday, August 31st.

The Guilford Convention.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

GREENSBORO, August 21.

EDITOR NEWS:—Early in the morning the people commenced pouring into town, and by the middle of the day the streets were lined with them. At 12 o'clock the bell was rung, and soon our court-room (which is a large one), was full—yes, packed—so that even the aisles were filled, and there was not even standing room. And it was said that a large number could not get into the court house. Everything was well managed by our excellent chairman and secretaries, so that the great work before our Convention passed off well, and good humor and harmony prevailed throughout its sittings. We put forth a capital ticket:

Col. John N. Staples for Senate.

J. R. Ragsdale and D. G. Neely, for House of Representatives.

Will U. Steiner for Register.

James C. Cunningham, for Sheriff.

James W. Gilmer, for Surveyor.

Dr. B. A. Cheek, for Coroner.

We account for this very large Convention (almost large enough for a State Convention) upon two points: First, that so many of our party friends were qualified to, and were willing to make a sacrifice of their time and talents to serve their dear old county and State. And next, we regard it as an omen of how our friends are going to work, and turn out, and vote at the full elections.

With good seasons, good crops, and a splendid prospect for success to our party throughout the State, and the Union, we can but be prosperous and happy. Speed on the cause.

GREENY.

CATAWBA POLITICS:—

Hickory, August 21, 1880.—At a Democratic convention in Newton to-day Major S. M. Finger, of Newton, was nominated for the Senate.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT—NOON.

SPRINGFIELD, August 21.

SPRINGFIELD, August 21.